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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/607,531	06/27/2003	Kenji Kamei	008312-0304512	6158
909	7590	09/08/2005	EXAMINER	
PILLSBURY WINTHROP SHAW PITTMAN, LLP			SHAPIRO, LEONID	
P.O. BOX 10500				
MCLEAN, VA 22102			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2677	
DATE MAILED: 09/08/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/607,531	Applicant(s) KAMEI, KENJI	
	Examiner Leonid Shapiro	Art Unit 2673	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 June 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 June 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) ✓
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Drawings

1. Figure 1a-1B should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 7-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato et al. (US Patent No. 5,048,949) in view of Minton (US Patent No. 3,863,242).

As to claim 1, Sato et al. teaches a projection display device (See Col. 1, Lines 9-11) comprising:

a screen configured to allow light which projected from an optical projection device to be imaged on a back surface and a corresponding image to be displayed (See Fig. 1, item 2, Col. 4, Lines 16-31).

Sato et al. does not disclose a conduction path formed on the screen; and
a detection section configured to detect a presence or absence of a broken line on the conduction path.

Minton teaches a conduction path formed on the screen (See Fig. 1, items 2-3, 7, Col. 1, Lines 50-62); and

a detection section configured to detect a presence or absence of a broken line on the conduction path (See Figs. 2-3, items 3, 7, Col. 2, Lines 31-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Minton into Sato et al. system in order to create and use an electrically conductive structure associated with a screen (See Col. 1, Lines 3-7 in the Milton reference).

As to claims 7-9, 11, Minton teaches the detection section is configured to detect a presence or absence of electric current flowing through the conduction path with power supply or detect a potential variations (See Figs. 2-3, items 3, 7, Col. 2, Lines 31-41).

As to claim 10, Sato et al. teaches a projection display device (See Col. 1, Lines 9-11) comprising:

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a screen configured to allow light which projected from an optical projection device to be imaged on a back surface and displayed as a corresponding image (See Fig. 1, item 2, Col. 4, Lines 16-31).

Sato et al. does not disclose a detection section configured to detect a breakage of the screen; and control section configured to, when the breakage of the screen is detected by the detection section, suppress the projection of the light from the optical projection device.

Minton teaches a detection section configured to detect a breakage of the screen; and control section configured to, when the breakage of the screen is detected by the detection section, start the alarm (See Figs. 2-3, items 3, 7, Col. 2, Lines 31-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Minton into Sato et al. system in order to create and use an electrically conductive structure associated with a screen (See Col. 1, Lines 3-7 in the Milton reference).

As to claims 12-14, Sato et al. does not disclose the control section is configured to turn off light source, block a projection lens or lower a light level of the light source.

Minton teaches control section when the breakage of the screen is detected by the detection section, start the alarm (See Figs. 2-3, items 3, 7, Col. 2, Lines 31-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Minton into Sato et al. system to turn off light source, block a projection lens or lower a light level of the light source in order to create

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and use an electrically conductive structure associated with a screen (See Col. 1, Lines 3-7 in the Milton reference).

3. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato et al. and Minton and further in view of Takamiya et al. (US Patent No. 6,524,499 B1).

As to claim 2, Sato et al. and Minton do not disclose the conduction path is formed by conductive colorant.

Takamiya et al. teaches the conduction path is formed by conductive colorant (from Col. 2, Line 66 to Col. 3, Line 14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Takamiya et al. into Minton and Sato et al. system in order to create electrically conductive layer.

4. Claims 3, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato et al. and Minton and further in view of Mitani et al. (US Patent No. 5,184,224).

As to claim 3, Sato et al. and Minton do not disclose the conduction path is formed by utilizing black stripes formed on the screen.

Mitani et al. teaches the conduction path is formed by utilizing black stripes formed on the screen (See Figs. 2-3, item 14, Col. 5, Lines 63-68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Mitani et al. into Minton and Sato et al. system in

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order to create electrically conductive layer (See Col. 2, Lines 21-26 in the Mitani et al. reference).

As to claim 15, Sato et al. teaches a projection display device (See Col. 1, Lines 9-11) comprising:

a screen configured to allow light which projected from an optical projection device to be imaged on a back surface and displayed as an image, the screen being formed of a combination of a lenticular lens and Fresnel lens (See Fig. 1, items 2, 3a, 4, Col. 4, Lines 16-31).

Sato et al. does not disclose a conduction path electroconductively connected, at a given interval, as a series-connected array; and

a detection section configured to detect a presence or absence of a breakage in the conductive path;

a control section configured to, when the breakage of the screen is detected by the detection section, suppress the projection of the light from the optical projection device.

Minton teaches a conduction path electroconductively connected, at a given interval, as a series-connected array (See Fig. 1, items 2-3, 7, Col. 1, Lines 50-62); and

a detection section configured to detect a presence or absence of a breakage in the conductive path and control section configured to, when the breakage of the screen is detected by the detection section, start the alarm (See Figs. 2-3, items 3, 7, Col. 2, Lines 31-41).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Minton into Sato et al. system in order to create and use an electrically conductive structure associated with a screen Col. 1, Lines 3-7).

Sato et al. and Minton do not disclose plurality of conductive black stripes provided on the lenticular lens.

Mitani et al. teaches plurality of conductive black stripes provided on the lenticular lens (See Figs. 2-3, item 14, Col. 5, Lines 63-68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Mitani et al. into Minton and Sato et al. system in order to create electrically conductive layer (See Col. 2, Lines 21-26 in the Mitani et al. reference).

5. Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato et al., Minton and Mitani et al. in view of Takamiya et al.

Sato et al., Minton and Mitani et al. do not disclose the connection path is comprised or connecting a plurality of or every n-th black stripes made of conductive colorant.

Takamiya et al. teaches the conduction path is formed by conductive colorant (from Col. 2, Line 66 to Col. 3, Line 14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate teaching of Takamiya et al. into Minton and Sato et al. system in order to create electrically conductive layer.

Telephone Inquire

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 571-272-7683. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 571-272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LS
08.05.05



VIJAY SHANKAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER